

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

FREELIGHSBURG, (L. C.) TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1835.

[VOLUME I. NUMBER 9.

TERMS.

Ten shillings per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged, in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and six pence for each subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, three pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

All communications must be addressed to James Moir FERRES, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, April 18.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Lord Melbourne rose and said... My Lords, I rise to address your Lordships, for the purpose of informing you that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint me the Frist Lord of the Treasury, and that this day I and my colleagues have received the appointments to our respective offices. With respect to the difficulties under which the Administration has been formed, and great and many have they been, some indeed of a peculiarly severe and mortifying nature, it is not now my business to say any thing; nor indeed, need I say more of the principles upon which that Administration has been constructed, than that they are those principles of reform and economy, which have been to a very great extent admitted and confirmed by all those who profess to be the true friends of the country, and of that kind of reformation which seeks to be strengthened and established by the good wishes of the people at large. In reference to those particular subjects which lately engrossed the attention of Parliament, and have been alluded to by some Noble Lords on the other side,—I mean those measures which relate to Ecclesiastical Government,—allow me to inform your Lordships to tell the country, that every measure contemplated in reference to that subject, will have for its end and purpose the promotion of true piety throughout the whole and every part of His Majesty's dominions. Those are all the observations which I shall make on the present occasion. In the pressing hurry under which these arrangements have been framed, I apprehend that all the formal business has not been brought before the other house of Parliament; and in order that that should be finished, it has been necessary for that House to adjourn to Monday next. Should your Lordships not think fit to pursue that course and that it appears necessary to meet on Monday next, I shall be prepared to make that motion—but if not, I shall move the adjournment of the House to May 12. I apprehend under all the circumstances of the case—considering the great pressure of business that remains to be transacted, and that those who are to conduct the business in the other House, cannot be in their places before that day—that your Lordships will not think the 12th of May too long an adjournment. I shall therefore, move that this House at its rising, do adjourn to Tuesday the 12th of May.

The Duke of Richmond thought it was impossible that their Lordships could adjourn for so long a period. He would suggest that their Lordships do adjourn to the 30th instant, with the understanding that no public business be transacted until the 12th May. It would be necessary to swear witnesses to be examined before the Committee on Secondary Punishments; and he therefore moved that their Lordships do adjourn to the 30th inst.

Lord Alvanley (we believe) said he wished to put a question to the Noble Viscount before the motion of adjournment was put. He wished to know whether the Noble Viscount had or had not the powerful aid of Mr. O'Connell and his party.... (Cries of hear, hear.) A question like that, in ordinary times, might very well have been left without an answer—but these were not ordinary times. The same Ministry when in power only a few months ago, had the most determined opposition of that learned gentleman, and they (the Ministry) denounced the learned gentleman in the King's speech in every thing but by name; therefore, he now wishes to know in what way and on what terms they stood with the hon. and learned gentleman. It was impossible to suppose Mr. O'Connell would have withdrawn his opposition to that administration, unless he was to be pacified some way....(Hear, hear.) The cause he asked the question so early was, that the learned gentleman only a few months ago, and for many months before, had lost no opportunity in stating his opinions with regard to the Repeal of the Union, and the necessity of the destruction of that House. The Noble Lord then referred to Mr. O'Connell's letters to Lord Duncannon,

and some of his speeches to the Anti-Tory Association. He said that such language was not to be considered as mere words of course when coming from such a quarter—coming as they did from the powerful, honorable and learned gentleman, they were pregnant with meaning, and he considered that the Noble Viscount, under all the circumstances, was bound to afford the House all the information in his power.

Lord Brougham...I wish to know if there was ever....

Lord Alvanley—I merely put a question to the Noble Lord, Melbourne.

Lord Brougham—And that is the very reason I answer it....(Cheers and cries of 'Hear, hear').

Lord Kenyon rose to order. The question had not been put to the Noble and learned Lord. Did the Noble and learned Lord rise to order?

Lord Brougham—Most undoubtedly. According to the strictest forms of the House, I am right in speaking to order. How does the Noble Lord know that I did not mean to ground a motion upon the course taken by the Noble Lord (Alvanley.) I interrupted that Noble Lord to call him to order; but when I got up, I understood the Noble Lord to say that he had done. Then I did not call him to order, but I craved permission of my Noble friend, (Melbourne,) to allow me to advise him not to give an answer to the question of the Noble Lord, which for irregularity is utterly unprecedented in this House....(Hear, hear.) The measures of the Government will show what course my noble friend has taken. Did any one ever hear of a Minister being called upon to tell whom the King meant to appoint to office, or what arrangements were in progress with a certain individual, or whether that individual had been gained over to the Government? I advise my Noble and learned friend not to sanction such questions by giving them an answer.

Lord Wicklow insisted that his Noble friend, (Lord Alvanley,) was perfectly justified in putting this question, and the Noble and learned Lord's (Brougham's) rising to order in this unprecedented manner was a most disorderly proceeding.

Viscount Melbourne—Perhaps the Noble Lord was not greatly out of order in putting the question, but, at the same time, I think that the Noble Lord might have put the question in plainer terms, and not accompanied his question with a greater number of observations than is usual. The Noble Lord asks me how far I coincide in opinion with Mr. O'Connell? I do not at all coincide with him in opinion....(Loud cheers.) It is impossible for any question to receive a simpler answer. The Noble Lord also asks me whether I entertain the same opinions which I did on a former occasion, which I apprehend to be when the Coercion Act was under consideration? I answer him that I certainly do entertain the same opinions, and that I persevere in them—(hear, hear, and cheers.) The Noble Lord also asks me whether I have taken any means to secure the assistance of Mr. O'Connell, and upon what terms? I do not know whether I have the assistance of Mr. O'Connell or not, but I say most distinctly that I have no means to secure it; (cheers,) and I must particularly state, that I have entered into no terms whatever, or have said any thing, from which any inference can be drawn in order to secure that individual's support. To the Noble Lord's question, therefore, I give a most decided negative; and if he has been told what is to the contrary, he has been told what is false, and without foundation, (cheers.)

The Duke of Buckingham trusted that the House and the people would be disengaged of the impression that was abroad relative to the imputation that had been cast upon the present Government, of desiring to conciliate Mr. O'Connell. The Noble Viscount had distinctly stated that the same principles would be acted upon as he pursued before, when the Church question was under consideration, and that he was still determined to promote the interests and extend the usefulness of piety and true religion. Every one knew the cause which compelled His Majesty's late Government to resign—namely, the principle of appropriating Church property to secular purposes. He (the Duke of Buckingham) begged, therefore, to ask the Noble Viscount (Melbourne) distinctly and emphatically whether he was prepared to bring forward a measure for relief from the grievances from the Irish Tithe System, and appropriating the surplus revenue to other than religious purposes.

Lord Melbourne—It is premature to go into this discussion at present, for if we enter once upon it, we must take it up as a whole measure, and so consider it. This would be a most inconvenient course now to pursue; but I have no hesitation in declaring to the Noble Duke that I hold myself bound, and pledge myself to act upon the principle of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons. (The Noble Lord made this statement with peculiar emphasis, which created a great sensation in the House and was received with loud cheers.)

The Marquis of Londonderry felt him- self bound at the present crisis, charged as

he was with a petition signed by 60,000 Protestants of the north of Ireland, to make a few observations on the present occasion, and he felt this duty more incumbent upon him, when he saw who was placed at the head of His Majesty's Government, and considered the opinions and sentiments that had been announced as their intentions respecting the appropriation of Church property. Under the circumstances, however, he begged to give notice, that on Thursday after the recess, he would, with the permission of the House, present this petition to their Lordships. If he was to go further and follow the example of the Noble Marquis opposite in commenting upon the competency of a Ministry, he might ask whether they who had obtained and held office only upon the forbearance of the conservatives, or by the delusive promises held out to Mr. O'Connell, were competent to carry on the Government. He was glad to hear from the noble Viscount that he had given a veto to O'Connell and his radical crew.—(A laugh.)

Viscount Melbourne said that he had never used the word veto; what he said was, that he had taken no means to secure the assistance of Mr. O'Connell, nor had he entered into any terms with him....(Increased cheering.) This he would positively say, he had never used the word veto.

The Marquis of Londonderry explained. He was sure that any Ministerial connection with Mr. O'Connell, or his tail, would be the curse of the country.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON

GENTLEMEN.—The acceptance of an office under the Crown renders it necessary that I should again appeal to the judgment of the independent and public spirited body by which I have been already three times elected.

Since the last of those elections, a period short in time, but important in events and fruitful in consequences, has elapsed.

Placed, however, undeservedly, at the head of the largest and most powerful opposition which was ever united against a Minister of the Crown, I have endeavored to make the influence which that proud position gave me conducive to the interests of the country.

The attitude assumed by the late ministers, and their professions in favor of reform, to which many, indeed the greater part of them, had always been hostile, offered a tempting occasion for inventive and criminal. I have endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid that course. The ministry of Lord Melbourne has contemplated large and, as I believe, necessary improvements in our institutions in church and state; it was my first and main object to see that these reforms were not endangered or obstructed in their progress by the late ministry.

In conformity with these views, Lord Morpeth proposed and carried an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which a hope was expressed "that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our municipal corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all the well founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the establishment in both countries."

With respect to the municipal corporations the report of the commissioners, which has since appeared, has abundantly confirmed the opinion of the House of Commons. It is clearly proved by experience, that self-elected corporations tend to violations of trust, perversions of justice, the abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and the injury of the communities for whose benefit they were established.—The true remedy for these evils, in my opinion, was to adopt the principle of free election, known to our ancient laws and established in the reform act, to our municipal corporations. In this principle Lord Stanley and all the members of Lord Grey's ministry cordially concurred. The late ministry, on the other hand, confined themselves to a vague declaration of their willingness to consider the report and the reform of abuses.

We likewise declared that we desired to remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters. In conformity with this declaration, I voted for an address to the Crown, praying for the grant of a charter to the London University, where the conscientious Dissenter might obtain the literary honors which at Oxford and Cambridge are exclusively confined to those who declare themselves members of the Church of England.

With respect to the marriages of Dissenters, Sir Robert Peel has introduced a bill founded on a liberal and just principle, but I fear that if it were to pass in its present shape, Protestant Dissenters would feel that the line drawn between them and the members of the church tended to lower

them in public estimation. Some alteration in the bill may, perhaps, remedy this defect, but the establishment of a civil register of births, deaths and marriages, would afford the best and truest solution for all difficulties on this subject.

In regard to church rates, the agitation on religious subjects of which these rates are the constant occasion, makes it in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the church.

With respect to the church of England, Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate clearly to declare his intention to correct its acknowledged abuses. The opinion which I declared to you in 1832, that the revenues of the church of England were not too large, but that they ought to be more equitably distributed, seems no longer to be disputed. The application of this principle must be regulated by caution, but not enfeebled by a lurking desire to keep alive the seeds of abuses which we profess to destroy.

With regard to the church of Ireland, the case is widely different. I refused to assist in making perpetual parochial sinecures where the clergyman and his clerk week after week, and year after year, formed the whole congregation. Besides the general injustice and glaring absurdity of the system, it is easily proved that the maintenance of these ecclesiastical sinecures irritates the people of Ireland, weakens the reputation of the British Crown abroad, and injures the Protestant religion which it is intended to promote.

Let us add to these evils that the present system cannot be maintained except by a large military force, which in case of war must of necessity be greatly augmented. Burthenous to England, sanguinary in Ireland disturbing the peace of society, and injurious to the religion it professes to serve, no eloquence can recommend, and no talents can long maintain so vicious a policy.

In place of this system, I proposed that the surplus revenue of the establishment, after providing for the spiritual care of the members of the church, should be devoted to the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion. It was my object to teach the poor and industrious classes, that they have some interest in the church revenue; to inspire them, by means of religious and moral education, with the love of their neighbors, and a sense of their duties to the state; finally, to open their minds to great truths, and soften their hearts towards the government that rules them. Then, indeed, might the Protestant church hope to diffuse its influence, for it will be judged by its merits, and not by its exactions.

These were the chief subjects of debate, and some of them of essential difference between the majority of the House of Commons and the late administration. On some other topics an agreement appeared, which must to many have been unexpected. It was a constant topic of reproach to Lord Grey's ministry that it did not sufficiently relieve agriculture from its burdens; and the maintenance of the malt-tax was pointed out as a glaring instance of this neglect.

Sir Robert Peel held a different opinion, and upon his declaration that his ministry should stand or fall with the malt-tax, it at once appeared that the clamor which supposed Lord Grey hostile to the landed interest, and Lord Althorp indifferent to the welfare of the farmer, had been a mere factional cry raised without scruple, and abandoned without shame.

Nor does it appear that had the late ministry continued in office, they intended any thing further than the relief of the land from some part of the county rate, to which Lord Althorp had last year consented.

The only measure actually proposed by the late ministers for the advantage of agriculture was a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes.

I have often stated to you that I do not think such a measure could be effected, and I fear that in those cases where tithe is most grievous, the remedy would be most inoperative. To frame a measure just alike to the tithe-owner and tithe-payer is undoubtedly difficult, but I see as yet no reason to abandon the attempt.

Such have been the views which guided my conduct in opposition to the late Ministry. In succeeding to office I shall endeavour faithfully to carry them into effect. By so doing, I am of opinion that I shall be assisting to gather from the reform act its legitimate fruits.

As one of those most deeply engaged in framing, proposing and carrying the great measure, I am bound to declare, that on the one hand I did not intend that it should be the first of a series of organic changes, each exceeding its predecessor in importance and rapidity.

Even were the changes meditated useful in themselves, I am of opinion that the public mind, and the public energies, will be far better occupied in considering and urging practical improvements, than in squaring our ancient institutions to abstract theory, or suiting them to foreign example. On the other hand, I did not intend that the reform act should be a mere toy in the hand of the people, without benefit to themselves or their posterity.

It was my wish to see the popular influence control and check the exorbitant or corrupt expenses of the State; to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects and restoring their original spirit; to witness the removal of all unnecessary impediments to free thought, writing and action; to hear the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the people's inheritance, but by the legitimate representatives of that people, summoned by the Sovereign to uphold that Monarchy of which they are the formal support, and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
J. RUSSELL.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CORN CROP.

[From the proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society.]

BY J. BUEL.

There is no crop more beneficial to the American farmer than Indian corn. An eminent agriculturalist, the late John Taylor of Virginia, called it the "meal, meadow and manure," of the farm. It is convertible into human food in more forms than any other grain; its value in fattening domestic animals is not exceeded by any product of the farm; and no crop returns more to the soil than this does in the form of manure. There are two important requisites, however, to its *profitable* cultivation. The first is, that the soil be adapted to its growth; and the second, that the crop be well fed and well tended; for food and attention are as important to the plant as to the animal. Ordinarily speaking, it costs less to take care of a good crop of corn, on proper corn land, than it does of a bad crop on land not adapted to its culture. The first is light and dry. The latter stiff, wet or grassy. I put the average expense of cultivating and securing an acre at fifteen dollars, including a fair rent, though it ordinarily exceeds this sum. The farmer, therefore, who obtains thirty bushels from the acre, estimating the grain at 50 cents per bushel, gets a fair compensation for his labor, and the use of his land. Whatever the product falls short of this is an absolute loss; and whatever it may exceed it is nett gain. Thus the man who gets but twenty bushels from the acre loses upon this estimate, twenty dollars worth of his labor, on four acres. He who raises 50 bushels an acre, on the other hand, realizes at nett profit of one hundred dollars from four acres—making a difference in the profits of the two farmers in the management of four acres of corn, *one hundred and twenty dollars*. These data are sufficiently accurate to show the importance of the two requisites I have suggested, and the value of a little calculation in the business of farming. The habit of noting down the expense, as well as the product of a crop, and thus ascertaining the relative profit and loss, is highly advantageous to the practical farmer, and one which cannot be too strenuously inculcated. It will perhaps be said, that I ought to add the value of the manure which is employed in the large crop; but I reply, that I offset this against the increased forage which this crop furnishes. Besides, by applying the manure in the unfermented state in which it is generally found in the spring, it will be as beneficial to the succeeding crops, as though it had lain and fermented in the yard, and been applied in the usual way in the autumn.

The soils adapted to the culture of Indian corn, are such as are permeable to heat, air, and the roots of the plant, and embrace those denominated sandy, gravelly and loamy. Corn will not succeed well on grounds that are stiff, hard or wet. The roots grow to as great a length as the stalks, and the soil must be loose to permit their free extension.

The manures used are generally yard and stable dung, and plaster of Paris, (*sulphate of lime*.) The first ought to be abundant; as upon the fertility which it induces, depends the profit of the crop. Long or unfermented manure is to be preferred. It decomposes as the wants of the plant require it; while its mechanical operation, in rendering the soil light and porous, is beneficial to the crop. It should be equally spread over the whole surface, before it is ploughed under. It then continues to afford fresh pasture to the roots till the corn has matured, and is in its place to benefit the succeeding crop. If put into the hills, the roots soon extend beyond its influence, it does not so readily decompose, and the subsequent crop is prejudiced from its partial distribution in the soil. In a rotation for four or five years, in which this crop receives the manure, twenty five or thirty ordinary loads may be applied to one acre with greater profit, than to two or three acres.

Every addition tells in the product; and there is scarcely any danger of manuring too high for this favorite crop. Gypsum is applied broadcast before the last ploughing or harrowing, or strewed on the hills after hoeing. I pursued the first method, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, (TO BE CONTINUED.)

For the Missiskoui Standard.

In the instructions, formerly referred to as having been laid before the whole Council by Governor Prescott, on the 11th June, 1798, and of which an abridgement of the first five has been given, the sixth goes on to direct that "the remainder of the lands," that is, after the promises made unto the applicants then on the books, shall have been fulfilled, "except where Government may consider it proper to grant certain quantities to particular persons by way of favor, or rewards for services, or the like, and excepting the reservations for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and for the future disposition of the Crown, are to be disposed of at public sale, at certain times and places, to be notified; in such quantities, and subject to such conditions of settlement and cultivation as shall afford the best chance for the purchasers becoming themselves the permanent settlers of the lands, and for raising out of the price thereof an efficient fund towards defraying the public expenses of the Province."

Thus, we learn that the Government had an undoubted right to dispose of the waste lands at public sale for such price as they would fetch, and to apply the proceeds to the public use of the province. The representatives of the people made no objection. If this province is a British Colony, the right of disposing of the waste lands must necessarily be inherent in the Government. It cannot certainly be in the people, for the people were newly conquered. Their private property, and the privileges which they had enjoyed as subjects of his Christian Majesty, were guaranteed unto them, both by the capitulation and the treaty of cession of 1763. As his Christian Majesty was sole Lord of the waste lands, so his Britannic Majesty succeeded him, and not the CHILDREN OF THE SOIL, who could not possibly have succeeded to a right which they never had as subjects of the King of France. That the Government has an undoubted right to SELL the wastelands to a company of British subjects, whether residing in Canada or England, depends on the fact, whether Lower Canada is, or is not, a British Colony. Admit that it is a British Colony, and it follows that the Government has the sole, exclusive, right of disposing of the wild lands. If you deny this right, then let me ask, who has the right of their disposal? If Government has not the right, it has all along been an usurper, and the titles which it has given are waste paper, and we, in the Townships, are only squatters, and not, as we thought, freeholders.

In the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the 27th Feb., 1834, it is alleged that the formation of a land company will "deprive the inhabitants of this Province of the lawful hope, founded upon the ancient laws of the country, of obtaining on easy and definite conditions, lots of waste land for cultivation and settlement." I have heard it said that the formation of a land company was an infraction of the articles of capitulation entered into at the conquest. I have heard this from the mouth of some of the descendants of the old loyalists from the old Colonies, now the United States. But the Assembly appear to be somewhat more guarded and modest. They leave the ultra radicals of the Townships to be guilty of reprobating the titles which their fathers obtained to the lands which we now possess and consider as our own. For, if the British Government cannot lawfully encourage settlers from the Mother Country, when they propose to come as a company, or under the direction and management of a chartered company, it cannot lawfully either give, or sell land to emigrants, in their individual capacity, from that country; or if the titles which it may give to a company, be not legal, as some of the patriots affirm, they are not, then the titles which it has heretofore given to leaders of Townships and their associates, from which all our titles are derived, are all illegal, invalid, good for nothing; and we, in the Townships, have the certain prospect, the moment that the titles derived from the Land Company shall have been adjudged null and void, of being deprived of ours, and of seeing what we thought our honest property wrested out of our hands. The patriots do not allow us to be the children of the soil. It is truly astonishing that people will shut their eyes against the light of truth, especially where their own interest is concerned.

The Assembly's resolutions take it for granted, without the least attempt at proof, that lands should be granted only in conformity to "the ancient laws of the country," that is, in conformity to the laws of France, as if the province had yet remained subject to His Christian Majesty. They approached as near as their framers could have dared, at the time, to assert an independence on the Crown of England. They call it the "lawful hope" of obtaining lands according to the ancient laws of the country, as if the province had never been conquered from the dominions of France, nor ceded to the conqueror by a solemn treaty; and as if the conqueror had no right to govern the acquired territory by his own laws. But the conqueror, so far from establishing his own laws over his new subjects to the extent he might, and ought to have done, has let their titles to their lands, add all other customs and usages as he had found them. They have therefore no just cause of complaint. Their old Seigniories are not yet all settled; and if they were, I know not that the granting of new ones would be refused. But they wish to preserve the waste lands as a forest, until the children of the soil shall have multiplied so as to occupy them, and to exclude emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, whom they style foreigners. Is it then come to this, that Great Britain conquered the Canadas from the arms of France, for the sole use of the 65,000, who were then found on the Banks of the St. Lawrence, and their descendants, to the exclusion of the men who shed their blood on the plains of Abraham, and their posterity? Who will place

his fingers on a single article contained in the capitulation, or in the treaty of cession, which the formation of a Land Company violates? Would it not have sounded very odd in the ears of the British General, had it been demanded of him, that the waste lands should be preserved, untouched, and ungranted for the sole use of the Canadians? Would it not have forced a smile, had they been so simple as even to have mooted that England should become under obligations never to charter a company for the purpose of settling the country with British subjects?

The Assembly object that a "land company will speculate in the purchase of wild lands so as to deprive His Majesty's Canadian subjects of a free access unto them." Were the company to obtain ALL the waste lands there might be force in this objection. But they can obtain only a certain quantity on condition of disposing of lots to actual settlers. That they will speculate to any alarming degree we need not fear, because if they ask a greater than the market price, they may keep their lands, as others will be found ready to sell; and as they, by the conditions of their purchase, must regularly pay their instalments to Government, for the public use of the province, they must necessarily be willing to sell, that their outlays may be reimbursed.

Their second objection, respecting what they call "the lawful hope, founded upon the ancient laws of the country, of obtaining on easy and definite conditions, lots of land for cultivation and settlement," has already been disposed of.

Their third objection alleges that the operations of a land company will create an influence, independent of His Majesty's Government, in this province, by means of agents and otherwise, in opposition to the interests of the people. The operations of the company will, we firmly hope, introduce a great many valuable British subjects, but in what manner they will create an influence, independent of His Majesty's Government, they have not explained. The idea is absurd. On the contrary, the operation of the company will necessarily create an "influence" in support of His Majesty's Government; a result which the objectors fear, because they know it will be so, and strongly calculated to induce them to draw in their horns.

The fourth objection alleges that the operations of the company will create a system of absenteeism, and occasion a continual draining of capital from the country without an equivalent in return.

The same thing, with equal propriety, may be said of imported goods. The manufacturers are absentees. They reside in England. They continually drain this country of its capital in payment for their goods. But that the land company will drain the country of its capital, without giving us an equivalent, is a groundless surmise. They, in the first place, pay their capital, for their purchase into the hands of Government; which will be applied "towards defraying the public expenses of the Province." This capital, then, remains in the country. They bring out settlers, among whom there will be many with from 100, to 1,000 pounds sterling, and upwards in their pockets, and all, with strong arms and resolute hearts, ready to enter on the cultivation of the soil. The settlers that arrived in Upper Canada did, in one year, deposit in the Banks of that province more than 200,000 pounds. Were the company to lease out their lands for an annual rent, to be annually drained out of the country, I would condemn their project, and warn my fellow subjects against it as much as any other; but they must sell, in order to get their capital, with a little profit, paid back; and, instead of draining the country, they will, by bringing thousands of settlers into the Townships, possessed of capital among themselves, strengthen the hands of the British inhabitants, or of British descent, that have hitherto languished, and greatly increase the wealth of the province.

The fifth objection is urged on the ground that British subjects will be more likely to have freer communications with the agents of the company, and easier access to their lands, than the Canadians, who will, for want of these facilities, be excluded from the hope of obtaining lots of land for cultivation. This objection is apparently childish. The company will not refuse to give as good, and as easy terms to the Canadian as to the Englishman. But the objectors mean much more than the simplicity of their language would appear to express: for they, in fact, object to the increase of British settlers in a British Colony.

The sixth objection, after beating about the bush in the preceding resolutions, comes out more boldly. "The Legislature," they assert, and I wonder they did not say the House of Assembly exclusively, "alone is fit and competent" to dispose of the waste lands agreeably "to the situation and wants of the country." Were this the cause, that they alone were "fit and competent," and had the right and power to manage and dispose of the waste lands, we might expect that they would manage that concern as they do the representation of the province, namely, keep it in their own hands, and exclude British subjects. Is this Province a British Colony, or an oligarchy, in the hands of Mr. Papineau, and a few of his aristocratical dependents? S. D.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

No. I.

Perhaps nothing more clearly shews the intellectual insignificance of the Revolutionary faction than the want of invention they display in the choice of names and modes of expressions for the new ideas to which their extraordinary proficiency in the art of disturbing the public tranquillity has given rise. Tho' their proficiency in this branch of knowledge, is certainly great, yet it must be allowed that they have acquired it at the expense of other studies more beneficial to themselves. Excellent patriots who prefer the public interest to their own private advantage! Surely, then, we may both pardon and pity the magnan-

ious men if they are reduced to the despicable necessity of wresting old, well understood words, from their proper meaning, and of using language in such a sense that were Johnson and other champions of English literature to rise from their graves, they would be woefully surprised at the change. Surely we may both pardon and pity these generous men, if, having worn out their brains in the public service, and rendered themselves incapable of any further mental exertion, they have been driven, by their present exigencies, to take up the trade of literary robbers. They are worthy of our pity. For they are sensible of the disgrace under which they labour, and endeavour to conceal their shame, by calling those who cling to the old fashioned language of their forefathers, the odious name they *feel* they deserve themselves.

In exemplification of the above remarks, I shall take the liberty, Mr. Editor, of sending from time to time, for insertion in your excellent paper, a few observations on some of those much abused words that have been, by most consummate impudence, rendered the watchwords of seditious knaves and traitorous demagogues.

Patriot—The change in significance that this word, once an epithet of which every virtuous citizen in a free country was justly proud, has of late years undergone, deserves particular notice. Previous to that frugal licentiousness of public opinion which was introduced by the French Revolution, it conveyed the sole idea of a man whose "public conduct is regulated by one single motive, the love of his country;—a man who has neither hope nor fear, neither kindness nor resentment for himself, but refers every thing to the common interest;—a man who is ready to countenance the just claims, and animate the reasonable hopes of the people; who reminds them frequently of their rights, and stimulates them to resent encroachments, and to multiply securities." But this character so noble, so lovely, so amiable, is no longer known by the name of *Patriot*. A spurious upstart of yesterday, has usurped its place. The *Patriot* of to-day is some poor discontented maniac, whose only claim to the title is an acrimonious opposition to established authority;—some infatuated profligate ruined by his own folly;—some ignorant misguided man, who thinking to benefit his country, unwittingly lends himself an instrument to gratify the malice of his more artful friend. Such are the men who arrogate to themselves the venerable name of *Patriot*, for no other reason, than for their preeminence in wickedness. Thro' their instrumentality the name has become a very by-word,—a word of derision among the people. But the nation cannot much longer listen with approbation to their proud pretensions. "For surely it is not too much to expect that the people will at length be roused from their infatuation, and unite in one general abhorrence of those who, by deceiving the credulous with cries of fictitious grievances, by overbearing the weak, by audacity of falsehood, by appealing to the judgment of ignorance, and flattering the vanity of meanness, by slandering honesty, and insulting dignity," have forfeited the confidence of honest men, and rendered themselves the most degraded of mankind. N. E. M. O.

Philipsburg, June 8, 1835.

THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY.—The Wheeling Gazette furnishes the following information respecting the extent and value of the territory in dispute:

The Territory is about 70 miles long, from east to west, and about 11 miles wide at its eastern extremity, and 7 at its western. It commands the entrance of the Great Maumee river, or Miami of the Lake. There are two villages on it, both in the eastern part, viz.: Toledo, containing 70 or 80 houses, (all built within two years,) and another about 8 miles west of Toledo, much smaller. Toledo is on the north side of the Maumee river, six miles from its mouth and is understood to be owned principally by an association of mercantile gentlemen in the city of New York. It is in the township of Port Lawrence, and is located where that name appears on the maps. Large quantities of land in that township were purchased a few years ago from Government, in the belief that a canal would shortly be made from Lake Erie, by the Maumee River to the Wabash, a work to which Ohio, it is said, has given her pledge, and which is now in progress in Indiana. It is feared that if Michigan obtains this territory, the canal will not be made, as that portion only of her citizens who live within the territory would be benefited; and hence their desire to be attached to Ohio, in which State the canal would be a source of boundless prosperity.

West of the township of Port Lawrence, the country in the disputed territory was a few years ago a wilderness. It has been recently bought up at Government prices, (\$1.25 per acre,) and is filling rapidly. The other villages in the vicinity of the Lake, and in Ohio proper, are, Maume, on the north side of the Maumee river, 20 miles by water from the lake, containing 60 or 80 houses, and about 500 inhabitants. The township extends to the line. On the opposite, or south side, is Perrysburgh, containing about 800 inhabitants. To and from these places steamboats arrive and depart; and it is said an active rivalry prevails between them, each looking forward to the proposed canal passing through one to the neglect of the other.

The mouth of the Maumee is one of the best positions for an extensive inland commerce in the western country. Speculators see its importance, and have vested large sums in land in the neighborhood. We know to what lengths the desire of gain will carry men—what ill will and strife it engenders—and what crime it perpetrates. Many adventurous spirits have staked their all upon the issue of this territory being attached to Ohio, that their anticipations of gain may be realized, and they would move heaven and earth to effect their purpose.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—A highly interesting pamphlet, entitled "Justice Social," has been just published by M. E. Duepe-

taux, Inspector General of Prisoners, in Belgium, containing many important statistical details, not only as to the amount of crime in Belgium, but as to that of capital punishment in France, England, and the Netherlands, comparatively. The author being one of the great advocates for the entire abolition of the extreme penalty, it may not be uninteresting to return to his work; for the present we shall confine ourselves to a few cyphers extracted from his tables, and to observing that it is proved to a demonstration that whilst the lighter misdemeanours may have augmented, the graver crimes have sensibly diminished down to the end of 1833. The same observation, we believe, was made by Sir R. Peel in regard to England. It results from the researches of M. Duepetiaux, that from 1791 to 1814, in the Belgic provinces, exclusive of Luxembourg and Limbourg, and consequently upon a population of about three millions, there took place 784 capital condemnations, and 533 executions, or 303 annually: trial by jury then in force. From 1815 to 1833, there were 242 capital condemnations and 71 executions, the last prior to 1830, giving four executions annually; this period being without jury. Thus showing that the cases of infliction of death were nearly eight times more numerous with than without jury. In looking over the table of crimes committed between 1810 and 1833, inclusive, it appears that there were 25 capital condemnations, but no execution, and that the more heinous offences, such as murder, poisoning, parricide, and incendiarism, have diminished in a remarkable manner, being in proportion of four to twenty-one when compared with the first period from 1796 to 1814. In 1834 there was, however, some augmentation; the number of capital condemnations—of which, however, four only were for murder having amounted to twenty-three, of which one was carried into effect. But this is partly accounted for by the simultaneous capture of a whole band of robbers. M. Duepetiaux observes upon this, that it is incontestably proved that the number of murders have successively diminished since the commencement of this century; and by a remarkable coincidence this diminution has corresponded with the decrease of executions. As regards France, it appears that the number of capital condemnations for eight years, from 1825 to 1832 were 1,327, giving a medium of 166; which, on comparing the respective populations of Belgium and France, shows an excess of three to one in the latter. In England, the condemnations to death for 21 years, from 1813 to 1833, inclusive, are given as 23,700: executions, 933; giving 1,128 average annual condemnations, 44 executions; an enormous proportion when compared with those of France or Belgium. The following table will show this proportion still more distinctly. The medium executions in France from 1825 to 1832, amounted to 67, or one for 477,000 souls. In England from 1827 to 1833, to 44, or one for 295,000 souls. In Belgium, from 1815 to 1829, to 4-1-7, or one for 680,000.

MISSIS KOUI STANDARD

FREELIGHSBURG, JUNE 9, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

That our humble endeavours to advance the cause of our King and country, should meet with so high encomiums as our excellent brother of the Montreal Herald has bestowed on us, is matter of no small gratification. In a late number of that influential paper, our brother says that the Missiskoui Standard is "going on conquering and to conquer," and flatteringly sanctions the inference, that our "talent and good sense," are the cause. When our brother states that we are going on "conquering," he merely states the fact; and we shall go on "to conquer" as long as the English, in Townships and Seigniories, so liberally stand by us. But our brother errs in his inference as to the cause of our success. Mere "talent" is, in the Editor of a public journal, a quality rather detrimental than otherwise; and we, therefore, prudently have laid claim to none; but of common sense we claim our share, and we may do so, without committing robbery on any one, at least in his own opinion. To neither of these, however, do we owe our "conquests,"—but to that active loyalty and independence, of which the Townships are so productive. Engaged in the cause of civil society, against the principles of savage barbarism, is it to be wondered at, that the friends of civilization are our supporters? engaged in the cause of order and constitutional reform, against anarchy and reckless destruction, is it to be wondered at, that all lovers of regular government are our friends? above all, as a purely

That our humble endeavours to advance the cause of our King and country, should meet with so high encomiums as our excellent brother of the Montreal Herald has bestowed on us, is matter of no small gratification. In a late number of that influential paper, our brother says that the Missiskoui Standard is "going on conquering and to conquer," and flatteringly sanctions the inference, that our "talent and good sense," are the cause. When our brother states that we are going on "conquering," he merely states the fact; and we shall go on "to conquer" as long as the English, in Townships and Seigniories, so liberally stand by us. But our brother errs in his inference as to the cause of our success. Mere "talent" is, in the Editor of a public journal, a quality rather detrimental than otherwise; and we, therefore, prudently have laid claim to none; but of common sense we claim our share, and we may do so, without committing robbery on any one, at least in his own opinion. To neither of these, however, do we owe our "conquests,"—but to that active loyalty and independence, of which the Townships are so productive. Engaged in the cause of civil society, against the principles of savage barbarism, is it to be wondered at, that the friends of civilization are our supporters? engaged in the cause of order and constitutional reform, against anarchy and reckless destruction, is it to be wondered at, that all lovers of regular government are our friends? above all, as a purely

Townships Journal, laboring to vindicate their rashly insulted honor, and to promote their sterling interests, can it be wondered at, that the Townships should carry us from conquest to conquest? From the Townships we sprung, by the Townships we stand, and with the Townships we are contented to fall. Animated with those pure feelings of affection for the land of our adoption, which they, who venerate the land of their birth, know well how to appreciate, we have no inducement to swerve from the path, which we marked out for ourselves at the commencement, and which we have hitherto trod. Firmly persuaded, that, at no far distant day, the Townships will hold the relative destinies of Lower Canada in their hands, we acknowledge no party, but that which at present advocates their good. Our steady aim being the good of the Townships, and consequently of the Province, we have looked with pity on the exertions of our enemies, to hinder our "conquests";—the vulgar personal abuse, which has been heaped upon us to betray us from our path, we have regarded with the placid charity of a christian,—with the contemptuous indifference of a man of honor.

To our numerous friends in the Seigniories we take this opportunity of conveying our sincere thanks; to our friends in all quarters, we beg to say, that they have seen, from the past numbers, the manner, in which our future labors shall be conducted.

Our readers will see from the letter of Lord John Russell, the renewal of the old promises, made by Lord Melbourne on his former accession to power. Lord John labours to shew of what vast importance he has been to the country, in helping to overthrow a virtuous statesman, and takes no small degree of credit to himself for his share in the affair. The country has yet to discover, how far Lord John's thick head is capable of admitting that degree of knowledge, which is requisite for the man who holds the office, to which he has been pro tempore elevated. Lord Melbourne has had a hard struggle to get his administration made up, but it is not to be compared to the struggles, which he will have to encounter in order to preserve his place. Were Lord Melbourne a man of the most transcendent talent,—and every one confesses that he is not,—it would be impossible for him with the coadjutors, whom fortune has pitched into his way, to carry on the government. There is not a man of influence among them, while in the ranks of the opposition will be found men of the highest reputation. The Premier will have to contend with the united strength of the Tories and Whigs. These parties combined possess all the talent of the House of Commons as well as compose a numerical majority of it. If then in the House of Commons his case be bad, in the House of Lords it is absolutely desperate. In the House of Commons his minorities may be comparatively large, but in the House of Lords they must be truly insignificant. How then, Lord Melbourne can carry on the government we do not see. "Measures not men" is a favorite expression in the mouths of those who style themselves liberals, but the very essence of their political conduct consists in supporting or opposing MEN without any regard to the measures; else for what reason could it have been, that they helped to inflict such a heavy curse upon England, as the present administration. Can it be expected that from the poisoned fountain healing waters will spring? Neither can it be expected that the products of ignorance will be heavenly wisdom.

A Minister may hold his place against the majorities of the House of Commons; but he never can do so against the opinion of the people of England. Lord Melbourne will have the Herculean task of coping with the opposition within doors; add to that the almost unanimous opinion of the people against him without, and he must fall. His denial of having had communication with Mr. O'Connell is too strong: it would almost induce one to believe that the noble lord's memory had proved for the moment treacherous to him.

The "London Times" calls the Mel bourne Cabinet the "humble Cabinet;" the "Liverpool Standard" calls it the "Dust cart Cabinet;" "it contains nothing but the rubbish, the offal, the waste, the scum and the pantry scrapings of the whig party;"—Lord Melbourne has Tories, conservatives, and Whigs all against him; he will soon have the Radicals too. Well have he and his coadjutors been dubbed the "incapables." He cannot stand three weeks.

Lord Amherst voted with the Grey ministry. He was Gov. General of India,

where he had a population of 110 millions and a half to rule. He served also as *successful* ambassador to the Emperor of China who yields the sceptre over 170 millions of subjects. How mean the amount of population in Lower Canada looks beside these enormous numbers!

The change of ministry will not have the slightest influence on the nomination or the powers of the Royal Commissioner. He is daily expected at Quebec.

We are sorry for poor, delicate, little Mr. Roebeck,—the laughing stock of the House of Commons,—“our” agent as those honorable characters the majority of the House of Assembly call him. “Our” agent must be a little surprised when he finds that the Commissioner is to be overwhelmed with masses of evidence against those very feudal customs, by which he and the rest of the barbarians, whose mouth-piece “our” agent is, are threatening to enslave the Townships. We trust that every one will use his utmost exertion to elicit facts relative to the subjects mentioned in Mr. Scott’s circular. Cases of fraud, arising from the want of Registry Offices, have been so numerous that the greatest difficulty will be that of selecting the most notorious.

We understand that “our” agent has pledged his word to procure the repeal of the Tenures act, and of the B. A. L. Company’s Act. His word doubtless will be now taken at its full value, after having given the very rational declaration that he did not write a letter, because he did not sign his name to it.

Poor Roebeck, as Dr. Johnson once remarked of Foote, has got kicked up to a tolerable height in the world. The elevation must tend to sweeten the afflictive disappointment as to the promised salary. Happiness, in truth, is pretty equally distributed; and, if a man lose one thing, he generally gets something as good. We take, for instance, an interest in young Roebeck, merely because every other person here holds him so cheap.

But, to come to the point, a correspondent of the Vindicator says, “Mr. Roebeck is already looked upon as an official person, and his assertions, in consequence, acquire a force and weight that is exceedingly disagreeable to the enemies of good government in Canada.” Very passable fudge.—Mont. Herald.

Despicable! A hand bill, headed “Warning to Emigrants” has been posted up, through the City of Quebec, for the purpose of frightening Emigrants from settling in the Eastern Townships, by asserting the monstrous falsehood that the Canadian legislature will overturn the B. A. L. Company.

Let the Townships ponder well on the diabolical hatred of the Radicals against them. So infamous, so fiendish were the motives that no person could be found, who would set his name to the “warning”; the office from which it issued was even ashamed to give its name.

To the advertisement of Mr. P. H. Moore, we invite the attention of those of our readers, who have come into Canada from the United States, and have not yet taken the oath appointed by the Naturalization Act. Such individuals must be aware that it requires a residence of seven years in the dominions of his Majesty, before they are qualified to appear and take the oath admitting them to the privileges of British born subjects. Until the oath shall have been administered, they are not entitled to hold real estate, and consequently have no right to vote at elections, or in any way to interfere in the affairs of the country.

We doubt not but the present opportunity will be joyfully hailed by those to whom the above remarks apply, and they will take care to improve it. The glorious privileges of a British subject are sold at a cheap rate, when a seven year’s residence on British ground can purchase them.

A meeting of the Directors of the “Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the Counties of Mississquoi and Rouville” will be held at Philipsburg on Saturday the 13th inst., at 10 o’clock A. M.

We trust that every individual who has property exposed to fire, will embrace the opportunity to secure himself against a calamity which may otherwise reduce him to poverty and distress. Those who neglect to obtain insurance, when it can be effected on so easy terms as a Mutual Fire Insurance Company offers, have no right to ask and cannot expect to receive assistance, in case of fire.—Far. Adv.

Two thousand bushels of potatoes from this County, are lying at Mississoui Bay, ready for being shipped to New York.

The waters of the St Lawrence are still very high, overflowing the whole of the islands at the head of the Lake; and the quantity of timber cut, drawn, floated, and on the way to market, is said generally, much to exceed that prepared in any former year. It appears quite probable, therefore, that the lumbermen will experience serious losses, as the season advances and the arrivals diminish the demand.—Quebec Gazette.

Montreal, May, 1835.

Sir,

The insecurity of Titles to Landed Estate, the Mortgages secret and general which may be created thereon, and the servitudes and exactions incident to Feudal Law, having created much disquietude and been productive of injustice to great extent; the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of Montreal deem it incumbent upon them to bring under the consideration of His Majesty’s Commissioner the injurious consequences resulting from a system which so deeply affects the interests of the Community.

I am directed to request your co-operation in the objects of the Association, and that you will be pleased to furnish statements of such cases of injury to individuals arising from these causes, and the want of Registry Offices as may be within your knowledge, and further to point out those parts of the present system to which may be chiefly attributed the depreciated value of Landed Property, the want of confidence in landed securities, and the absence of those improvements which would serve to develop the resources of the Country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your ob’t humble serv’t.

J. GUTHRIE SCOTT,

SECRETARY.

All Communications to be addressed, J. Guthrie Scott, Esquire, Secretary Montreal Constitutional Association, Montreal.

The average of land is about 100 acres to each individual, or 302 acres to every five; of houses of all kinds the average is one to every 20 of the population; of horses, there is one to every 8 persons; milch cows, not quite one to every four or about each family.—U. C. Rep.

We quote textually from the Vindicator the following uncorrected and uncommented assertion:

“Lower Canada is placed in precisely a similar situation to Ireland. She has a population of 373,000 Catholics, or Canadian French, and 32,600 Protestants, and will not therefore be burdened with the support of a Protestant Episcopal Established Church, where ten persons out of eleven must pay tithes to sustain a moiety in indolence.”

Of the temptations of the editor of the Vindicator to allow such a statement to go forth to the world uncontradicted we have no direct knowledge. They may, however, be readily presumed—and those who are at all familiar with the history of Jacobinism, treason and conspiracy will at once recognize such base conduct as only of a piece with the arts of political villainy which they have exhibited themselves. There can be no doubt that the surpeme containing this signal falsehood is intended for Ireland. Bare of course its propagation can do no injury. For all men are aware “That the Catholics of these provinces pay no tithes, and moreover that what they do pay is collected by their own Clergy, and not by the Protestant Clergy”—Irish Adv.

Later accounts from Bytown have been received since our last, by which we are sorry to learn that the disturbances to which we then alluded have not yet terminated. It would appear from what we have learned, that the “shiners,” as the rioters call themselves, attacked the inn of Mr. Joseph Galipeau in Lower Bytown, with a view to injure some of the inmates, and that a shot was fired from the house upon the mob, one man receiving the charge. He was not expected to survive, when our informant left Bytown.—Mont. Gaz.

The most important intelligence is that of the passage of the American Indemnity Bill, by an overwhelming majority of 152, in an assembly of 423 members—a result totally unexpected by Ministers—and to be attributed mainly to the conduct of the ultra democrats, who in their eagerness to oppose a governmental measure, plunged in the most desperate manner.—Theories were broached irreconcileable with every possible government, and statements made at variance with facts established beyond all question.—The result was a revulsion of feeling in favor of the ministerial project, which at the commencement of the debate was in a hazardous condition. An amendment was adopted requiring that the money shall not be paid until France obtains a satisfactory explanation from the President for the language he thought proper to adopt towards the government. The American papers, however, attach no importance to this amendment, and regard it as a mere sham.

New EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—Ferdinand the First of Austria has agreeably disappointed us, and shown that he is not quite so great a fool as was generally supposed. He has confirmed Metternich in office, and means to adhere to the policy of his father at home and abroad. It is the only policy that can prevent a dismemberment of his empire. As it is, the chances are, that there will be an attempt, and perhaps a successful one, at revolution in some parts of it before the year 40. The Swiss, we perceive, are giving much trouble by protecting the German and Polish exiles and robbers; and their neighbours are beginning to take notice of them. In fact, it is high time that the nonsensical system of government in Switzerland should be put down, for it is a real nuisance. It would be well to put it under protection as it was in the days of Napoleon.—Eng. pa.

GRAND RIVER INDIANS.—Last week four chiefs from the six nations Indians, Grand River, were conveyed by the William 4th Steamer to Kingston—from thence by the Sir James Kemp Steamer to the Indian woods near Belleville, and landed at the Mohawk Indian reserve. We understand from the chiefs that they were deported by their brethren on the Grand river to proceed to Tyandinago, to invite the Mohawk tribe to move up to the Indian Reserve near Brantford, which, if agreed on by the latter tribe would enable them to sell the Tyandinago Reserve, and apply the proceeds to the cultivation of their lands on Grand River. We believe the names of the four chiefs composing the deputation, are Brant, Joseph, Martin, and Powlet. They were accompanied by the widow of the late Chief Peter John Brant, and her two sons—the widow is the sister of the late celebrated Captain John Brant.

We believe the Chiefs had an interview with his Excellency at Toronto, on the subject of the promised union of the tribe.—Port-Hope War-

Cooking without fire.—An experiment of cooking a rump steak without fire is satisfactorily conducted every day at the Gallery of Practical Science, by Mr. Maughan, the Chemical lecturer. The process, which is very simple, is as follows:—A square tin apparatus was constructed, with a tin drawer in the centre, above and below which were spaces into which to put the fuel. This fuel is simply lime dropped into water, instantly deposited in the places made for its reception. By the time the apparatus was closed the slaking of the lime had commenced, and the heat evolved by this process was found sufficient to cook the steak, in about fifteen minutes. When taken out, the beef had more the appearance of being boiled than roasted, but it had in flavour all the richness of a boiled rump-steak. A large number of persons assembled to witness the experiment, and expressed great satisfaction at the perfect success with which it was conducted; many present partook of the steak, which was cut up in small pieces and handed round for the gratification of the curios.

SUMMARY.

ASHES, Pots per cwt.	31 0 a 32 0	In demand
Pearls	—	31 0 a 33 0
Montreal Brands.		
FLOUR Superfine	Canada 26 3 a 27 6	
Fine	— 24 0 a 25 0	
Middling	— 22 6 a 23 6	Steady
Pollards	— 17 6 a 18 3	
Superfine, U. S.	27 6 a 0 0	
Red, L. C.	per minot 4 6 a 0 0	
Buck Wheat.	— 2 5 a 2 9	
Salt, Liverpool,	per min. 1 2 a 1 d	
Pork, Mess	per bbl. 87 6 a 90 0	
“ P. Mess	— 75 6 a 80 0	Steady
“ Prime	— 65 0 a 70 0	
“ Cargo	— 47 6 a 60 0	

NEW STORE.

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimere, Satin, Cassine, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue green, claret and red Cireassian, Bombazine, blue and cold’ bombezette; English and French Merinoes; black, gro. de Nap, changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies’ summer dresses; Jaconett, checked, plain and cold’ cambrie and muslin; plain and fig’d book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig’d gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crapse, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk’ls; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies’ silk and other Gloves. Gentlemen’s do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H’ds. fig’d do., Nankeens, Diaper, Tickling, Pelise Wadding, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets. White and cold’ flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men’s thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittanai & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed tea, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twankey, hyson skin and black tea; splices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined leaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.

50 bars, superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber.

Mississoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. consisting of Eight day brass clocks and timepieces (both plain and ornamented) of his own manufacture, inferior to none manufactured in America; English, French and Swiss watches, gold keys and seals, fine gold and jewellers’ finger rings, gold and silver breast pins, silver thimbles, ever point pencils, black lead do., gold eyed needles, steel bodkins, pocket pen knives, steel and plated watch chains and keys, plated spoons, green spectacles and goggles, hooks and eyes, pocket wallets and violin strings. All of the above named articles will be sold cheap for cash.

Silver spoons furnished to order.—Clocks and watches cleaned and repaired as usual.

ALSO,

Forsale a few pairs thick Shoes, of a superior quality.

The following articles are offered on one year’s credit, for good security. About two thousand feet of first rate

PINE CLAPBOARDS,

A SECOND HAND

ONE HORSE WAGON, SINGLE SLEIGH AND HARNESS.

Wanted to purchase, for which will be given in exchange good property, one or two good TEAM HORSES.

The subscriber, while offering his property for sale, wishes at the same time, to remind those indebted to him, whose debts have become due, that payment must be made soon, by note or otherwise; this will be considered due notice, and those who delay may find by sad experience that “delays are dangerous.”

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Freighsburg, June 2, 1835.

OLD

ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK, CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced Workmen employed, who be unhesitatingly asserted, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Philipburg, June 2, 1835.

CASH paid for veal skins, by L. & A. KEMP.

Freighsburg, April 30th, 1835.

4

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at a great bargain, lot No. 9 in the fourth range of lots in the Township of Farnham.—All persons are cautioned against committing trespass upon said lot of land, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

For further particulars enquire of Doct. Chamberlain, of Freighsburg, or of the undersigned.

ALFRED NASH,

Farnham, June 2, 1835.

P O E T R Y.

THE VANITY OF EARTHLY JOYS.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with, in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Louis de Leon.

O! let the soul its slumber break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life with its glories glides away,
And the stern footstep of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
Always so fast;
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.

Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them they decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be,
That into one engulphing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of Death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets glide
To that sad wave:
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal:
There all those glittering toys are brought;
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth,
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

Long e'er the damps of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Hath pass'd away;
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came, and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that mocked delay,
The step that rolled so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe
When age comes on.

P R A Y E R.

Go, when the morning shineth,
Go, when the moon is bright,
Go, when the eve declineth,
Go, in the hush of night;
Go, with pure mind and feeling,
Fling earthly thought away,
And in thy chamber kneeling,
Do thou in secret pray.

Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee;
Pray too for those who hate thee,
If any such there be,
Then for thyself in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition
The great Redeemer's name.

Or if'ts e'er denied thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,
When friends are round thy way;
Even then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach his throne of glory,
Who is Mercy, Truth and Love.

Oh! not a joy or blessing
With this can we compare,
The power that he hath given us
To pour our souls in prayer!
When'er thou pin'st in sadness,
Before his footstool fall!
And remember in thy gladness
His grace who gave thee all.

M I S C E L L A N Y.

SUPERSTITION.

A TALE BY A WEST INDIAN QUADROON.

Cato was a runaway from an estate in Hanover, whence he had absented himself for several years beyond the time allowed by law, and had become liable to the penalty of transportation: in addition to this delinquency, he had rendered himself the terror of the country he frequented, by robberies, either secret and desperate, or as violent as daring. Moreover, the negroes imagined he possessed some magic superiority by means of obeah, which protected him from wounds, and so prepared him against surprise, that he could never be taken prisoner, except, indeed, it were by a white man.

This circumstance, in which he believed most religiously himself, operated with his talents and his courage to form his safeguard for a number of years, during which his success had rendered him so obnoxious, that it was at length found indispensable to rid the country of his exactions and outrages, by some more efficient exertions for his capture than any hitherto employed.

To seize him by numbers was impossible, on account of the intelligence he was clever enough to obtain from his friends on various estates: some few governed by affection for him, the rest by fear of his obeah, or his vengeance; and no one for awhile could be found hardy enough to attack him singly. The white people disdained to undertake the adventure.

At length a negro man, a slave, seduced by a promise of liberty, was found willing to make the attempt. His name was Plato. He possessed great strength and courage, and was intimately acquainted with the haunts of the outlaw; circumstances much in his favour, had they not been neutralized in a manner by the apprehension of his obeah; to overcome which it was necessary to find some counter charm, or an equivalent obeah. This the ingenuity of his white master easily communicated to him by Christian baptism.

Fortified thus with the hope of freedom and the encouragement of his master, Plato

at length sallied forth by moonlight to encounter his enemy, whom he expected to find in his recesses on that account, as wicked deeds shun the light. In spite of his better reason, his apprehensions were sometimes near gaining the mastery of his resolution, and as he walked in silence through the woods, casting a fearful glance at every opening among the trees, and gazing with a fancy of awe, if not of horror, down the deep dingles whose ridges he traversed, he could not repress a sort of foreboding, that hurled into one of these abysses, he might perhaps pay with his life for his rashness, and become food for the Vultures before noon. Nay, he thought, sometimes, that the gift of freedom might become neither more nor less than the sleep of death; and as he imagined to himself the man he had to contend with, he recalled to mind the days of his youth, when he had measured his strength with the stripling now grown into the bold and powerful ruffian. Full of these reflections, uninterrupted except by the croaking of the toads, he approached, with steady pace, the cave wherein he knew that Cato frequently reposed. The mouth was in a great measure concealed by bushes, through which the dull gleam of some dying embers betrayed that the object of his pursuit had been lately its tenant, if he were not now within. He pushed the bushes gently aside, and looking through the gloom as far as his vision could penetrate, called, in a voice of mingled doubt and authority, whose tone was yet softened by the recollection of ancient friendship—"Cato!"—The sound had scarce escaped his lips before a voice replied, "Who asks for Cato?" and, at the instant, a figure started up from the ground behind the embers, which shed their sombre glow on his herculean frame, and gave him the air and colour of a demon ascending from the fiery gulph.—"Cato!" said the other, "I come to take you."

"Are you many?" said Cato. "Do you come to catch me in my cave, to take me sleeping, or do you give me loyal battle in the open space?" "I come as one to one," replied the other. "Come forth and try your strength." "Do you swear by your mother that you have no help at hand?"

"Curse on my mother and on me, if I do not tell you true." "Plato, I come—where death threatens, you dare not lie."

With these words the robber came forth, pushing aside the bushes, as the other retired a little to give him free egress. The moon was at the full, and shed such a flood of light, that day could have added little advantage to their purpose: but before they proceeded to action, Cato, holding up the amulet suspended from his neck (a bag containing among other things bones, teeth, and hair) cried aloud, "While I wear this, Plato, no one can take me." "And I," returned the other, "have also an aphetti, a charm, a better charm—I were the white man's spell."

Plato had unsheathed his cutlass as he approached the cave, and his antagonist, brandishing his naked weapon, put himself in a posture of defence, as he defied (at least in words) the white man's charm. They fought for some time with more caution than fury, the robber intent on disabling his adversary, rather than on his death; while Plato, fearful of losing any advantage from such a circumstance, sought only an occasion to inflict one blow, being determined that that one should be decisive. As they fought with matchets, or cutlasses, whose point a negro seldom thinks of employing, their attack and defence formed an interchange of cuts, rather than thrusts, easier to parry and not so fatal in their consequences. Nevertheless, they had not long maintained the contest, before Plato was roused into greater passion by a blow which he received on his left side, which clattered on his ribs, and had almost struck him off his balance. He repaid it, however on the head of the robber, where, indeed, his efforts were mostly directed, and the pain of the wound, with the stream of blood flowing down his face, together with the maddening apprehension of his being mortally wounded, rendered him furious as the lion of his native soil. He rushed headlong on his opponent, and rained down on him such a shower of blows, without care or discrimination, that his strength became exhausted before one of the many wounds he inflicted seemed to make any impression on him who wore the white man's spell. He was indeed roused into the ecstasy of rage and madness by the manner in which he was handled, yet, confident still in his charm, he watched an opportunity for the deathblow with a patience and perseverance at last fatal to his antagonist. Cato, exhausted and out of breath, dabbled in blood, and foaming with indignation and revenge, having failed in an effort to close, hacking at random, and staggering on the rock made slippery with his blood, received on his neck a blow designed for his decapitation, which cut into the thong by which his amulet was suspended, and brought him to the ground. Still he was not dead. The conqueror, almost as exhausted, threw himself on the bleeding carcass, and had just time to bind the hands of the ruffian behind him with the severed thong of his aphetti, before he himself fainted from the loss of blood, and lay inanimate by his side. It was some time before he recovered from his trance, and the sun had illumined the mountains, and cast the long shadow of the cotton tree over the plains beneath them, before he had regained sufficient strength to raise himself from the earth. Still, finding himself too weak to change his resting place, he leaned against

a fragment of rock for support, and taking his conchshell from the cutacco which lay beside him, blew a faint yet sufficiently audible note, which announced to his friends below the victory he had gained. The sound reechoed among the rocks and gullies, and soon brought to his assistance some persons of his own family, among them his son and brother preceded by his dog, the faithful associate of his hunting expeditions. These quickly bound up his wounds, as well as those of Cato, who still lived, and assisted both down to the nearest habitation, where the one was received with shouts and acclamations, and the other confined in the hospital preparatory to his trial.

This took place a few days afterwards. Cato was condemned to death, and preparation made for putting the sentence immediately into execution. He was carried in a cart to the scaffold, and assisted to mount it; whence, looking round with an undaunted countenance, and espying Plato in the crowd, he begged to be permitted to speak to him. This permission being granted, and Plato drawing near to the gallows, the victim thus addressed his conqueror:—"By my death, Plato, you have gained your freedom: a little while you shall enjoy it. Before the moon which shone on our matchets in that night of our battle shall rise again as big as it then was, and hide the stars, we shall meet where the white man's aphetti shall be no more worth than mine; and where the Great Master shall say who is the better man. Remember!"—So Cato died.

The moon waned and grew again, and as the day approached for the completion of Cato's prophecy, so Plato's spirits and confidence declined. Perhaps the prediction itself had inspired that terror which often seems to be its own agent on similar occasions; perhaps it was partly owing to the regrets of former intimacy and friendship; possibly to his wounds; but Plato felt that he was dying, and said from time to time that he saw Cato beckoning him to follow him he knew not where. He sat upright in his hut on his trash mattress on the night of the full moon, and watched its rising above the mountains, until its rays streamed through the lattice of his casement. His mind as well as his body was convulsed at the sight;—he fancied himself again struggling with Cato, fighting, bleeding, fainting; his imagination hurried him to the place of execution; and as he heard again the awful prediction, the last word of his victim, he shrieked in a transport of horror, "Cato, I remember!"—and expired.

T E M P E R A N C E.

A WOMAN SHOT FOR DRUNKENNESS.—At the Lancaster Assizes James Smith, aged 25, was indicted for the murder of his wife Elizabeth Smith, at Hulme, in the parish of Manchester. The prisoner was a private in the Royal Artillery. On Sunday, the 24th August, the troop being then stationed in Hulme barracks and the prisoner and his wife residing in a room adjacent, the prisoner came home somewhat intoxicated, and conducted himself rather violently, and in such a way as to frighten his wife. At length he took his carbine and loaded it, with the intention, as his wife supposed, of committing suicide? and she ran out into the street, crying "murder!" to give the alarm. She had a child in her arms at the time. She was returning into the house when, having one foot on the threshold, the report of fire-arms was heard, and the female fell dead. She had been shot in the neck by a bullet, which had previously perforated a partition. The prisoner remained in the house. The learned Judge, in summing up the evidence, said that it suggested three questions to the Jury—1st, Was it mere accident? 2d, Did the prisoner intend to shoot the deceased? 3d, Did he intend to destroy himself, and in attempting that destroyed her? In the latter case it would be murder, but he wished to have the opinion of the Jury upon that point. After the Learned Judge had proceeded some way in the evidence, the prisoner said he wished a written defence, which he had prepared to be read. This was permitted. He stated that he had become improperly connected with the deceased at a time when she was the wife of another soldier of the same battalion, then in Barbadoes, but he supposed her to be single. Her husband died, when a child was born by the prisoner. The parish officers pursued him, and he was obliged to marry her. Having done this, contrary to the rules of the regiment, he was not permitted to reside out of the barracks with her, nor was his pay sufficient to maintain her and a family. He petitioned to be allowed to reside out of the barracks, which was granted, and a part of the single men's washing was given her. He was also made assistant-storekeeper, and hoped to get on, but when he came to live regularly with her, he found her constantly intoxicated, spending his wages, and leaving him, his house, and children destitute.—About seven weeks before this happened she had twins, and he hoped her children would induce her to keep at home. On the day before this happened, being market-day, he had given her all his money (9s.), to buy provisions for the week. He was on sentry that day. She brought him no dinner, and he had none; no supper; and no breakfast next morning. When he was relieved he went home; his house was cleared of every thing movable, his eldest child was crying for food, and one of his babies lying on the floor. He was almost distracted, and had resolved to destroy himself; had loaded his musket for that purpose, when his wife came in drunk, with the other baby in her

arms. What he did he did not know nor was he sensible of any thing till he heard she was dead. The learned Judge then continued to go through the remainder of the evidence and the Jury, after having retired some considerable time, returned a verdict of "manslaughter." He was immediately sentenced to be transported for life.—*English Paper.*

SORROW.—There is sorrow in the world, that deserves little or no pity. And there is sorrow too deep to be soothed but in the grave. That is the sorrow felt by her who sees the husband of her early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and to the abodes of blackness and darkness forever? We can see our friends suffer; we may stand by and witness the amputation of a limb—and we may pity; but when we see that the suffering of the body is but a prelude of pain that must follow; when we see the being that we have loved, deliberately sacrificing both body and soul, to a demon that has slain his thousands and tens of thousands, and delights in carnage and blood: It is this that will cause sorrow which mocks all consolation. It is a worm that never dies. To lean on the arm of a tottering inebriate—to sleep on the couch with the startling, troubled, maddened, wobegone, sleepless drunkard—are living, abiding sorrows, that can die only with life itself. And such sorrows, poor woman feels and endures because she cannot die... because she is constituted to suffer, till the attenuated life has spun its last fibre, and the bleeding heart has throbbed its last. When the grave shall tell, when the trump of the archangel shall reanimate the sleeping dead....Then, O! then, the murdered, slain—the thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of immolated wives shall be swift witnesses against the cruel assassin, who drop, by drop has drained the last particle of blood from the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and cherish, who has wept and hoped, entreated and prayed till despair had fastened its talons, and the angel of mercy had fled forever....*Female Adv.*

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON THE MIND.—

Of the solace of music, nay more, of its influence upon melancholy, I need not look for evidence in universal testimony of antiquity nor remind such an audience of its recorded effect upon the gloomy dispuster or the perverse mind of Saul. I myself have witnessed its power to mitigate the sadness of seclusion, in a case where my loyalty as a good subject, and my best feelings as a man, were more than usually interested in the restoration of my patient; and I also remember its salutary operation in the case of a gentleman in Yorkshire, many years ago, who was first stupefied, and afterwards became insane, upon the sudden loss of his property. This gentleman could hardly be said to live; he merely vegetated, for he was motionless until pushed, and did not speak to or notice any body in the house for nearly four months. The first indication of a return of any sense appeared in his attention to music played in the street. This was observed, the second time he heard it, to have a more decided force in arousing him from his lethargy; and induced by this good omen, the sagacious humanity of his superintendent offered him a violin. He seized it eagerly, and amused himself with it constantly. After six weeks, hearing the rest of the patients of the house pass by his door to their common room, he accosted them, "Good morning to you all, gentlemen, I am quite well, and desire I may accompany you." In two months more he was dismissed cured.—*Sir H. Halford's Essays and Orations.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

QUEBEC, 3d February, 1810.
RESOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges, for the regulation of a common, for making any turnpike road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or removal of any act of the Provincial Parliament, or for like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1817.
Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

22nd March, 1819.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House to bring in a private bill, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1810, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments of piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of such drawbridge.

4th March, 1824.
Resolved, That any petitioner for an exclusive privilege do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House, a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the bill for such exclusive privilege goes to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passage of the law. *Attest.*

W. B. LINDSEY, Clerk of Assembly.

Printers of Gazettes and other newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

NOTICE.

CAME into the hands of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of March last, the following property, viz: 1 single harness; 1 saddle; 1 bridle; 1 axe. The said property is supposed to have been stolen. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

H. N. REYNOLDS.
May 1st, 1835.

6 3 w

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES.

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley